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our friends who jasor us with manuscripts f cation wish to have rejected articles return must in all cases send stamps for that pur poss.

In his speech reporting the budget or the coming year the Canadian Minof Finance referred to the present "Canada's growing time." "We have had," he said, "growth in population, growth in wealth, growth in national y, growth in national status in the s of the world, growth in our sense responsibility as citizens of a great upire." The last of these enumerated iences does not entirely harmonize those which precede it. It empha-s Canada's colonial condition, while o others emphasize her nationality. What may be called the national spirit

mada began in the form of an unsucrestul revolution. The Papineau reagitation and was quickly suppressed, ut it was doubtless the immediate deermining influence in the union of the ible government in 1841. The next ite step in the political evolution of the country was the confederation under the British North America act of 1867. This created the Dominion Canada, with greater powers of f-government. In 1876 the Consertive party, under the leadership of tive party, under the leadership of JOHN MACDONALD, adopted a pro-cive tariff then and since known as National Policy. This was con-ment and has been expanded by the destal party, which came to power in the With the enlargement of political ights has come a crystallization of the As for material development there

tle doubt that the census of 1911 will w an increase of at least 50 per cent. population. Foreign commerce grew om \$220,000,000 in 1890 to \$380,000,000 in 00, and Minister FIELDING's estimate or the current year is more than \$650,-00,000. On a per capita basis this is early three times the commerce of the nited States. Figures of the increase in national wealth are not available, but Il the factors point to an enormous gain. ins the present stature of the United States, but the last twenty years, and notably the last ten years, have eiven it a tremendous impulse in that

All of which suggests the desirability and the wisdom of establishing such omic relations with our neighbor as will best enable this country both to contribute to and to share in that prosrity which is Canada's rightful and ured heritage.

## A Robust Art Collector.

To most readers it probably conveyed de when the cable told that the late RGE SALTING had left his collections to the British nation. To the internanal cult of the auction room the news int something between a great joy nd intense sorrow. At last we shall see he mythical magnificence at the edges which the critics have merely nibbled; mich was the first inspiring thought. But soon followed the odious reflection never far from the mind of the eager ateur: how gorgeously the late Mr. SALTING would have "cut up" had death, as the museums of London feared, overtaken him intestate.

He was a collector of the robust type. For years he gathered fine objects, or field of art. His acquisitiveness knew no elackening, his enthusiasms were never revised in the light of cold expertise. That sceptical habit of mind marks, reverses in maturity the audacidisposition. Toward his den innumerable tracks led inward. An outward emotion. trail you might have sought in vain. the simplest fashion, never possessing anything like a gallery. Hence it is almost as impossible to say just where the Salting collection is as of what it ensive figure of speech for beautiful scattered in museums, transient loan presumably in part with the art dealers. Zr. SALTING willingly loaned his treasures to museums or art societies, and let any expert study any object or unexplored. Probably he himself knew hundred years. very vaguely the metes and bounds of his æsthetic kingdom. Hence the faiden lane might have felt on reading that before giving his valuable private collections to St. Mark's parish Captain KIDD would show them to a few friends.

bishing up your notes on the primitive paintings of Italy or the Barbizon revival? Everywhere you run upon the Salting collection. The name confronts you even more frequently when you study the ambiguous porcelains of the early Chinese dynasties. It is ever the same if the whim leads you to those rarest of rarissima, Limoges enamels, to classic bronzes and terra cottas, to tapestries or European ceramics. When these things are got together there will be something for jaded eyes to see, and wherewithal to occupy the delving conoisseur for many a year.

As for Mr. SALTING himself, reso lutely scooping in whatever his eye craved, giving himself no time for relection, much less for repentance, enriching the museums and warehouses of London, while he barely conceded to himself the lodgings of a prosperous city clerk, he was clearly not the discreet collector that, given time and money most of us imagine we should be. He accumulated masterpieces, quite as the late Mr. HARRIMAN accumulated railroads, because he passionately wanted them. He probably made more bad bargains than Mr. HARRIMAN. All the same, Mr. SALTING's mistakes were his own, while his successes will be shared by all who love beautiful things. A very stalwart and human figure this tire ess collector, and worthy to be enrolled in the hierarchy near the top of which stands the eager but deprecatory form of our beloved Cousin Pons.

### Beckford of Fonthill Abbey.

Mr. LEWIS MELVILLE in the Fortnightly eview for December undertakes to gratify a natural curiosity about the private life of WILLIAM BECKFORD, the author of "Vathek," with whom in his life scandal was busy, as it will always be with the habits and pleasures of those who are wealthy and resourceful enough to do without society and ignore its conventions. A hundred and twentyeight years ago when WILLIAM BECK-FORD came of age he inherited the estate of Fonthill in Wiltshire and \$500,000 a rear from his father, who had been an Alderman of London and twice Lord Mayor. A man possessing such a for-tune would be regarded as well to do in this day of plutocracy. In BECK-FORD's generation it made him the most pulent commoner in England. On his ather's side he was immensely rich, on his mother's side an aristocrat with a long line of noble descent, and as he had Lord CHATHAM for a godfather and early nanifested remarkable literary powers e was marked for envy and detraction

"It may be said with truth," begins Mr. MELVILLE, "that there were few famous men, born in the eighteenth entury of whom less is known than of WILLIAM BECKFORD of Fonthill." And little being known of him, and his manner of life being construed by his neighbors as a reflection upon the commu for he kept them outside the gates of Fonthill and lived as a recluse luxuriously, they revenged themselves by ainting him as a monster who dein cruelty, was steeped oning his wife at Cintre The rich, eccentric and accomplished author of "Vathek," some meritorious verse and several piquant books of travel has been so much a myth as a son of genius that Mr. MELVILLE lays feet and such as use two in locomotion. under an obligation all those who have been entranced and thrilled by BECKrond's Oriental romance and have revelled-there is no other word to use-in his stories of travel.

It must be difficult to learn the truth concerning a man who lived so much to himself, who loved mystery and silence, who disdained the slanders circulated about him, who shunned women after his wife's death and sought no man's company, although he had his friends and was not unsociable; but Mr. MELVILLE shows WILLIAM BECKFORD in quite another light than that in which he appears to those who have not had access to the proper sources. Even romance had taken liberties with him. It is true that he built a nine foot wall around Fonthill; but it was not to exclude the quality and the curious, it was to keep the fox hunting gentry at a distance, the monster BECKFORD (his inhumanity to his servants was common property) not being able to bear those death agonies of a fox that give sportsmen so much pleasure. Nor did BECKthose which he felt so to be, in every round house a number of dwarfs and perform incantations with their aid; to one dwarf, PIERO, he did give refuge but PIERO he had saved from the abus of a worthless father. Far from poisonwhich weeds collections, studies ear- ing his own wife, the beautiful daughter of the Earl of ABOYNE, BECKFORD adore ties of youth, was wholly alien to his her, and until his death in old age he could not speak of her without painful

The eccentricities of this gifted man-He lived, despite his great wealth, in if living his own life and spending vast sums upon lofty towers at Fonthill, upon rare books and the choicest objects of art, can be called eccentricities-have been attributed to insanity; but accordconsists. The term is merely a compre- ing to Mr. MELVILLE a saner and more joyous spirit never existed. Just beobjects—and unbeautiful ones—widely fore his death, at 84, BECKFORD said that he had never known a moment of enfui collections, storage warehouses, and and would like to live a hundred years longer. At 75 he could walk thirty miles a day and was a tireless rider. He seemed to be in his prime, with his interest in art and books and flowers objects that said expert was able to still keen, when influenza carried him locate and detach from the mass, off. He died like a philosopher, content but in the main his accumulations are but willing to live, as he said, another

Physically as well as intellectually BECKFORD was a remarkable man all excitement that his will creates among his life. In fact all the gifts of the gods collectors. They feel much as the were showered on him, and what is more jewellers of an eighteenth century singular he did not abuse them. The stories of his wild dissipations pained him in his youth, and his sturdy old age gave the lie to them. He was never idle, because he had so many talents and The Salting collection one can ap-proach only in the spirit of an assayer was a musician as well as an art collec-

dealing with one of those extraordinary lodes which run paying quantities of gold, silver, copper and lead. It is emble French he sketched and painted, phatically what the West calls a mixed he had a passion for architecture and proposition. Still, the indications are the means to gratify it, and he read good to sensationalism. Are you fur-bishing up your notes on the primitive His fault seems to have been that he was an exquisite and a scholar in a day when he was expected to be a sporting country gentleman. He once enumer-ated a rich Englishman's pleasures as to glory in horses, to know how to knock up and to cure them, to smell of the stable, swear, talk bawdy, eat roast beef, drink, speak bad French, go to Lyons and come back with manly disorders," and "such an animal," he vowed, "I am determined not to be." The truth is that WILLIAM BECKFORD was not spoiled by his talents nor corrupted by his great wealth, but lived a life teeming with golden opportunities in his own way, and derived from it a full measure of happiness until death removed him gently, for he died as he had lived, without pain.

#### The Future of a Bear

Comes welcome this bear which visited the lumber camp oriented sufficiently in our news as four miles from Warren, Pa. Comes timely, too, this ear, for a week of hanging on the gambrels will bring him right and ripe for Christmas. Really, some man of science, say in the Agricultural Department, should write us a monograph on the synodic periodicity of game.

To the lumber camp four miles from Warren this plantigrade came on an errand that took him to the cook house, and within it to the pork barrel. Ther he was discovered by EARL GARFIELD, cook and hero. The bear was black and the bear was big, but Colonel GARFIELD attacked him with a cleaver. A merry fight, with all the odds in favor of the migratory Christmas dinner, the cook was getting the worst of it. But the lumber jacks came to the salvation of the

Without malice we fear we have don them an injustice. Dinner in his own fur robe was but a secondary consideration; the lumber gentlemen came to the rescue of their cook. Man has for his cook an affection that knows no bounds, certainly stops for no craven ear. "I loved that cook like a brother, did," sang the "Bab" person, "and he made an excellent stew." "Don't shoot the cook" used to be the law of the cow country, rudely scrawled on the tilt of very chuck wagon. At sea the "doctor exempt from all servile toil; his sole function in navigation is to cast off the fore sheet while the tars get the tack inboard. Such and so much is the love that men bear to a good cook.

Rescuing the cook the men of their camp secured a dinner that will glad their hearts on Saturday next ensu Reading, saith BACON, but we pin our faith on bear meat for the making of a

The future of the big black bear shall not long be absent from our thoughts: our palates shall be with succulent humor dewed even though that bear be not for us, not even a first helping. Gentlemen of the lumber camp four

miles from Warren, deal justly with that bear. Hang him inverted in the keen and eager air, hang him Haman high lest the little bear and the middle sized Oriental indulgences, and practised di-bear do him harm. This day he should abolism. John Mitrond in one of his be smudged; all day long the smoke of unpublished note books told a story of pine needles should drift about his the countryside, that BECKFORD was stiffening form in fragrant wisps. Let sun may reach his flesh. Hang a spruce bough to shield him from the desiccating breezes. At night keep watch and ward against prowlers, such as use four

> Friday will be the critical day. Boil the pot, fill the ebullient water with the red heckerberry that still may be found beneath the snow, put in leaves of wintergreen, and skim and skim until the water boils clear and the steam drifts down the wind in rich aroma. Then put in a haunch of bruin, yesterday's flerce foe. to-morrow's welcome friend. Parboil the joint lightly and set the pot off the fire so that the meat may cool all night in the liquor-such pot liquor!

Christmas morning take the joint from pot to pan, let the oven be slow, put in plenty of sweet potatoes, baste frequently. When the crackling begins to crisp fill up the pan with apples-spicy russets are the best. And baste frequently.

At 3 o'clock? So sorry that Warren is too far and the camp yet four miles beyond. But good digestion and good appetite together will go in thought to that bear, thus accomplishing his perfect end.

Rector TORP admits, it is reported from Copenhagen, that the examination of Dr. Cook's records has already "provoked an animated debate among the univer-sity officers." This ought to be welcome news to the doctor in his retreat, because it indicates that he still has partisans in he faculty.

#### CARAR had his BRUTUS, BLAINE had his BURCHARD, and HUGHES has his WADWAMS!—The Lyons Republican. We wonder what the Hon. CHARLES H. BETTS has.

If President ZELAYA eludes the military orces of the United States and read foreign soil, will Senator RAYNER introluce a resolution instructing the Se of State to demand the extradition of th ex-President?

### The Smiths of Ireland

From the Westminster Gazette.

One fact in the report of the Registrar-General for Ireland is calculated to surprise the average Englishman. The 33,700 "Smithb" of Ireland outnumber the "O'Briens" by 300. It should make Ireland stare too. For there is the story of Smith O'Brien, the leader of the "Young Irelanders." Smith O'Brien was educated in England, loss his accent and returned to Ireland with stiff and Smith O'brien was educated in England, joss his accent and returned to Ireland with stiff and formal manners. Indeed he was as little like an irishman as Alf Smith o' Lelecster. "What de you think of Smith O'Brien!" one of his revolutionary followers was asked. "Well, to tell you he truth, I think the amaigam up was the reply; "there's too much of the Smith and too little of the O'Brien."

### Suffocated in Cherch. From the Magdeburger Zellung. to the defective means emp he Church of Gefrees, in Upper

in the gallery were rendered unco-poisonous gases during the sermon. The preacher stopped the sermon but despite immediate ventilation is

PROGRESS IN TURKEY. In my previous letter I attempt

describe the reorganization of some of the more important Government offices in Con-stantinople and the progress achieved in more important Government offices in Constantinople and the progress schieved in that work. It is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. But one great department remains that is capital in importance for the future of the Ottoman Empire: that of Public Instruction. Whether Nail Bey, the present head, will prove equal to the situation lies in the lap of the gods. If the Turk is to keep his place of vantage as the ruling and leading power in the State it can be accomplished only by the economic advance and the educational advancement of the Turkish masses. In this latter respect very little has as yet been done, but spect very little has as yet been done, but the necessity of such a development is painfully evident to any one who has taken the trouble to examine Turkish schools and medressahs. Turkish ministers of enlightened mind have seen this many years ago. As early as 1840 the Grand Vizier Reshid Pasha, who had lived for many years in London and Paris, attempted to found a modern university, and he was ably seconded by Sultan Abdul Mojid. Nothing really came of the plan, though in and theology were founded in the capital. The Government has all manner of plans in hand for the reorganization of instruction. A faculty of natural sciences and one of the mathematical sciences has been added to the other faculties, and the Dar al-Hafr is to be turned into a real national university. A school of deutistry is to be established, as well, as an "école d'administration militaire." But all these plans reach out too far and commence at the wrong end. The Yemi Gasetta asks very pertinently; Why a university when there are no proper a university when there are no proper schools? For it is these schools which the Government has hitherto failed to provide The non-Turkish nationalities are and have been extremely active in training their young and have made a determined and extended school policy the cornerstone of

their propaganda.

The Turks would point to their Ibt daiyyah, Rushdiyyah and Idadiyyah school and to the Galata-Seral Lycée in Constan-tinople as evidence of what they can accomplish in this respect. Of the schools the first two represent primary, the third secondary education; but none of them can stand the test of a rigid examination. either of the personnel or of the curricult Of the Kuttabs, or religious primary scho the less said the better; the breadth modern times has not entered there. The modern times has not entered there. The Galata-Serai Lycée was opened on September 1, 1868, under the auspices of Fuad Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of Sultan Abdul Aziz and of the whilom French Ambassador. It was intended to be a "melting pot" for all races and feiths. During the first two years of its existence it seemed likely to fulfil its province; there were 277 Mohammedans, 91 Gregorian Armenians, 28 Catholic Armenians, 25 Greeks, 65 Latin Catholics, 29 Jews, 40 Bulgarians and 7 Protestants. But to-day it has lost a great deal of its ter: the great majority of its students ar Mohammedans, and it has remained thor oughly French in its tone and very largel it still follows was worked out by that emi

it still follows was worked out by that emi-nent French historian and educator Victor Duruy.

In point of fact the only real modern schools and colleges in the Turkish Empire are those established by European and American endeavor, largely missionary in character. French Catholics and French Jews were earliest in the field, and they have arread a network of primary schools Jows were cartiest in the neity, and they have spread a network of primary schools over both European and Asiatic Turkey in Turkey in Europe Greeks and Bulgarian have followed the French lead; and in their have followed the French lead; and in the followed the French lead; and in the followed the French lead; and in the followed the followed the French lead; and in the followed the follo wake have come Servians and Rumanian During the last few years both Germe Protestants and Catholics have commence to vie with the French, and the distant of the French home Government (for purely party reasons) to stand by the work of the French priests has encouraged the Catholica of the neighboring State to push forward with much avidity. The best colleges and special schools are those founded by Americans. One who has not seen Robert College, at Bebek on the Bosporus, and the Syrian Protestant College, at Beirut, cannot imagine what oases in the desert they are. The stately buildings of the latter institution, the order and the disof the French home Government (fo institution, the order and the cipline that reign there, the fine spirit with which it is informed, make one feel justly derful economic advance of the little ang-derful economic advance of the little ang-dom of Bulgaria has been due largely to the training many of its young men re-ceived at Robert College, and the other American scholastic institutions have contributed a large share to produce spirit in the population that has made spirit in the population that has made constitutional government a possibility. The Jewish schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle also deserve their meed of praise. Some of the leading Young Turks, though Mohammedans, have received their training there. Nor should it be forgotten that nearly all the school teaching that has been offered to Turkish girls has been through non-Mohammedan agencies.

But it is just in these schools that a great danger lurks for the unity and the Ottoman langer lurks for the unity and the Ottomar character of the future Turkish Empire. Both Christians and Jews have far bette educational facilities than have the Moham-medans. The Mollahs are in no sense as educated as are the priests, and educamedans. The Molians are in no sense as educated as are the priests, and educational reform becomes a most pressing political question, for which the Young Turks must find a solution as soon as possible. Behind most of the schools, if we except the American, stand the Consul, the Ambassador, and finally the home Government. The American colleges and schools are Christian missionary in character; and from the Mohammedan point of view as undesirable as are French and German ones. The Committee of Union and Progress are quite alive to this danger, and in many places without waiting for the Government to act have inaugurated schools of their own, which (on paper at least) are quite modern in their constitution and programme of studies. constitution and programme of studies Such a "constitutional school" has been established recently in Jerusalem by Jami al-Khaldi, a member of one of the oldes and most respected Mohammedan families in the city. I have examined it thoroughly in the city. I have examined it thoroughly and it holds out good promise for the future. It contains a kindergarten and a school of four classes, in which the instruction is given in Arabic, Turkish, French and English. French and English bext books are used, largely because the proper ones do not exist in either Arabic or Turkish. There are lessons in music, and military drill is given by a Turkish officer twice week. The boys are also induced to play football and other games, and the chil dren (boys and girls) are examined as to their cleanliness every morning upon their arrival at school. Religious instruction is provided for the various faiths repre-

Where it has been found impossible t Where it has been found impossible to establish regular schools the committee have introduced evening classes—as at Sulaimanipyah—where reading, Koran, orthography, simple arithmetic, the principles of science, agriculture, geography and history are to be taught. These are steps in the right direction, for the needs of general primary education are much more urgent than are those of higher university scholarship. A large number of advanced students could be sent abroad—a plan that is already partly in operation—there to fit themselves in the great universities for responsible posts at home.

In connection with the schools the question of the language to be used in them is tion of the language to be used in them i one of great moment. Very naturally the Turks look upon their own speech and upon its general use as the signature of their ascendency and as the sign manual of the Ottoman character of the empire. They even talk and write about its purification. by the suppression of the large amount of Arabic and Persian that has found its way into both the ordinary and the literary language of the people. But in exactly the same way the other nationalities here view their own apsech and its propagation in their own particular achoels as the more

powerful weapons of national and racial propaganda. I have not in mind so much outside European nations as the various entities that form an integral part of the empire. That the Greeks will sacrifice willingly their tongue to the Turkish is quite out of the question; as little as the Armenians will theirs. It must never be forgotten—I have already had occasion to insist upon this point—that Mohammedan statecraft has never applied a general levelling process to those under its rule, but has permitted a freedom of action that the most modern States would hardly tolerate. In the whole of Syria and Palestine, in the greater part of Mesopetamis and in Arabia, Turkish is spoken only by the few officials and officers sent out from Constantinople. In many of the Greek ns of national and racial the few officials and officers sent out from Constantinople. In many of the Greek speaking districts also very little Turkish is understood, so that when the constitutional regime began and poets in the Government service were opened more freely to the Rayas the latter found many avenues closed to them by reason of their ignorance of Turkish, to which their superior education and their natural abilities would have led them. The army is naturally a Turkish organization with the Turkish word of command. ation with the Turkish word of co Most of the non-Mohammedan schools have therefore hurried either to add the will in the future spread much more rapidly and over a much greater area than it has in the past. On the other hand the various non-Turkish races will hold more tens-clouely than ever to the speech that they consider to be the peculiar expression of their own individuality. The Young Turks will do well not to force the pace and to continue to allow as much liberty in this respect as is consonant with a firm central

But this naturally increases greatly the educational difficulties, for much time has to be spent filling the head of the child with quite a multitude of languages, to the exclusion of the proper training of the mind. A most flagrant case is that of the exclusion of the proper training of the mind. A most flagrant case is that of the Jews here in Jerusalem. From its earliest days the child has to learn four or five different tongues. Arabic is the language of the country. If it belongs to the Sefardic community it will probably hear Spanish in its home surroundings; if to the Ashkenazic, a debased German. During the last twenty years the attempt has been made—and with some notable success—to make Hebrew the national language of the Jews, and the child will probably be taught that language in the kindergarten. If it passes to a modern school it will learn either French or German or English—perhaps even two European languages. And the boys will be compelled to add Turkish to their already overstocked vocabulary.

Another powerful means in the hands of the Young Turks for the assimilation of the various nationalities is supposed to be the proposed service of non-Mohammedans in the army. Now, the Mohammedan system of demanding the service is not in its essence unjust. In lieu of such service Christians and Jews pay a tax (askeriah). There are some States in Europe even that demand this service from all their citizens, but refuse to give there was much jubilation in many ters, for even the privilege of exemptio enjoyed by the Mohammedans of the thre cities, Constantinople, Mecca and Medinal were abolished. Armenians, Greeks an Jews rushed forward to protest that the refusal to accept service willingly would create a prejudice against themselves in the Empire. Even the revolutionary Ar-menians thought well of the pian, probably with the hinder thought that their followers would profit at some future day

On October 31 a most solemn ceremon; was held in Pera, Stamboul and Scutar was held in Pera, Stamboul and Scutar when the royal firmans were read au thorizing the authorities to enrol non Mohammedans in the army. There was much music, a great waving of flags and most patriotic speeches. At Pera addresse were delivered by the Deacon Athanasius. speeches and wordy pomp are not sufficie when great events are forward. The resu of the levy will show in how far the no an races and faiths were sin Mohammedan races and faiths were sincere in asking to join in the burdens of Empire as well as in its blessings. There are sight which seem to show that the result will not be as happy as was hoped. Very soon after the passage of the law in Parliament various demands were made by the representatives of both the Christian and the Jewish communities. The Greek patriarch asked that all attempts at conversion should be inhibited, that priests and churches should be provided for Christian soldiers, that opportunity should be given for the proper observance of ohurch feasts and of other religious prescriptions, that Christian soldiers should be formed into christian soldiers should be formed into special companies, and that young Greeks should be admitted at once into the military, schools. The Hakam Bashi (chief rabbi) was a little less exigent in his demands. He asked only that ritually prepared food should be given to the Jewish coldiers and that every facility he granted soldiers and that every facility be granted them to observe the Sabbath and the re-

These demands are not as unrighte as they may seem at first sight; but the touch at the root of one of the most difficu of the many problems which constitutions. Turkey has to face, the relation of Stat Turkey has to face, the relation of State to Church. In Europe the various phases of the question have taken centuries to solve, and the end is not yet. According to the programme of the Young Turks, Turkey is to become an Ottoman, not a strictly Mohammedan State. Will the great Mohammedan population in the empire forege willingly the position it has always occupied as the dominant faith? And after all it is a question whether the advantages supposed to be gained by the introduction of universal military service are not outweighed by the new difficulties have an imam to lead them in prayer, it is just that the Jews should have a rabbi is just that the Jews should have a rabbi; the Greeks, the Latins, the Armenians and the Bulgarians, clerics each of their own particular sect. If Friday is a day of rest for Mohammedan soldiers, Saturday must be so for the Jews, and Sunday for he Christians. Then there are Moslem festive days, Jewish festivals, Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic days of joy. Nor do the difficulties end here. The recent Bulgarian Congress at Salonica has insisted that no Bulgarians who join the army. that no Bulgarians who join the army should be sent to Yemen, or to Tripoli in Africa. No non-Mohammedan soldiers can be sent to northern Arabia, for the holy territory around Mesca and Medina must be trodden by believers only. Looked at from agother point of view no Armenian soldiers could be sent to quell an uprising in Armenia, nor Greeks to fight against the Hellenic kingdom; they would never draw the sword against the men of their own

Here in Jerusalem the recruiting of r Mohammedans is regarded either as a farce or as an attempt to extort more money than has been provided in former years by the askeriah. I have been presen and I have asked a number of non-Mos lems why they had advised their sons to lems why they had advised their sons to escape from joining the army by every possible device and means. They point to the stockingless soldiers and to the dirty barracks, and they ask me whether I can blame a parent for not desiring such associations for his son. The distaste for military service is quite evident from the many subterfuges devised to avoid it. Those that we at all the will now the service that we at all the will now the service to the service that we at all the will now the service to the servi

themselves, which in their church is equivalent to marriage and acts as a stay. In
one case that has come to my knowledge
a young married man has moved from here
to Jaffa, where neither he nor his wite
has any relative—which fact sione will
exempt him. Among the Jews here very
few of the 800 called out will enter the ranks.
Most of the Ashkenasim will be free as
rabbis or students of theology, and those
chosen will buy themselves free, as quite
a large sum of money has been collected
for that purpose. It seems that only Sephardim, Aleppans and Yemenites will be chosen;
they are too poor to pay the indemnity or
to leave the country. At Damascus I was
told that 2,000 Christians and 500 Jews had
left the city in order to escape from military duty. At Jaffa fifty Jews were cited
to appear before the commission. All except five were able to prove their right
of exemption, and these five will buy
themselves free. It should, however, not
be forgotten that in the Fast early marriages are the rule, and that often, parlicelyed and the stay of the stay of the stay of the right
of the stay of the stay of the stay of the reservence. riages are the rule, and that often, par-ticularly among the Jews, at 21 a man is apt to be the father of a family.

But, despite this and other excuses may ask what has become of the entitu with which service of non-Mohamme

JERUSALEM, December 1.

DIVORCE ARBITRATION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUNspectfully propose a court of arbitration, the sole function of which shall be to reduce the number and hence leasen the svil of divorces, to classify and grade legitimate grounds for divorce, and to make such recommendations to Legislatures as shall bring about more uniform. ring about more uniform condition

We need the court of arbitration to stan between the domestic misunderstandin and the divorce court. Any man or woma contemplating divorce proceedings shoul be required first to file complaint in thi be required first to file complaint in this court sitting as referee. After hearing the testimony and examining the exhibits, it would become the duty of this court wisely, carefully, judiciously but not judicially, to advise the parties to the suit. Every possible means should be employed to reconcile them, to do away with their differences. If in the end it is apparent that the differences cannot be settled, then it would be the duty of the court so to report, and its report would be attached to the case wherever it might finally be tried.

Whether people want to believe it or not, I believe more than 50 per cent. of prospective divorce cases would stop in the court of arbitration. The enormities, the faults, the cruelties would not seem so great.

hills of fleeting trouble.

No man or woman who gets a divorce, unless the cause is real and acute and angry, is ever happy over the victory. Absence presents the truth in an entirely different light. Of course there are cases in which continued sharing of life's joys and sorrows ment excepting a fairly good knowledge of human nature, I'll venture a guess that not so per cent. of people who rush into divorce courts really want separation. They only courts really want separation. They only want a quarrel, a violent quarrel, and when it's over they're sorry; but having taken the plunge, neither side will take the first step to withdraw, and a home is wrecked in an unnecessary, disagreeable, vulgar row. The same man and woman who face each other angrily and resentfully in an open divorce court would be willing to kiss and make it up in the secret and friendly chambers of a court of arbitration.

After all, isn't this nome misery the fault of our social demands, our unsympathetic legal customs, that leave no stopping place

nides, editor of the Moniteur Oriental. At Uskub and at other places Servian, Bullegal customs, that leave no stopping place caused the arrest and execution of Jesus, garian and Catholic priests graced the between the home quarrel and the witness but that it was not the brutality of the mob that use the arrest and execution of Jesus, garian and Catholic priests graced the between the home quarrel and the witness but that that great world tragedy was in-St. Paul, Minn., December 15.

EQUAL PAY IN THE SCHOOLS. That the Plan Really is and Her THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

theory of equal pay is one thing and its practice quite another. What would be the result in New York city if it were actually pplied to the elementary schools?
The elementary course covers eight years

or sixteen grades (seventeen grades, counting the kindergarten). The grades begin at 1A, 1B, &c., and run up to 8B, the gradating class of the grammar school.

Equal pay, or pay for the position, is based on the plan that a salary schedule should be established for each grade or group of grades, and that all teachers in that group, whether men or women, should receive the

This proposition applied to New York city would mean that all women now teaching in grades where one or more men are employed must either receive a salary equ to that now paid to the men or the men's salary must be reduced to the salary now paid to the women, or both put at some intermediate point. All proposed equal pay schedules have been based on the first of hese plans. Now the facts are that in this city most of the men teachers in the ele-mentary schools are in the last two years of the course. There are a few in the lower grades, but they can be transferred to higher grades; indeed the equal pay advo-cates base all their schedules and estimates

nigner grades; indeed the equal pay advocates base all their schedules and estimates
on that probability.

Equal pay as its friends would have it
applied in New York city means that about
1,100 women teachers in the seventh year
and first half of the eighth year must be
placed on a salary schedule reaching \$2,150,
the present schedule for men of those grades,
and over 300 women teachers of graduating
classes would receive \$3,400 salary.

Equal pay, then, as has often been shown,
would of itself do nothing for the 11,000
women teachers in the grades below the
seventh year.

"But," explain the leaders and prospective
beneficiaries of the equal pay pian, "all our
proposed measures have taken care of those
teachers. Our plan contemplates putting
them on a salary schedule ranging from
\$720 to \$1,835, instead of \$600 to \$1,200 as at
present. Good! But why should a woman
in 7A get \$515 more than her feilow teacher
in \$187 Is it because of superior efficiency,
longer service or additional preparation?
No. Not for any of these reasons, but simply because there are men teaching in 7A
and nohe in \$8.

Will the teachers in the first six years.

and none in 6B.;

Will the teachers in the first six years, sepecially those of the fifth and sixth years, sepecially fitted and receive \$615 additional salary? Will the principal be free to place teachers in the grades where they are sepecially fitted to do their best work? Will not those in authority rather be hounded from within and without to place teachers where they would get the higher salary?

This is equal pay as actually applied to New York city schools. Can its friends denythese statements?

New York, December 17.

Some Manhattan Noises.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One is con neurasthenia; and no wonder these troubles are so prevalent owing to the increasing noises on the avenues and streets. The old saying "prevention is better than cure" should therefore be kept in mind, and as a commencement the already lone jointed Fifth avenue stages should be ordered to the repair shop and the creaky joints of the other vehicles well olled.

The law preventing smoke escape from automobiles is apparently totally disregarded, and the fragrance of Fifth avenue reminds one of the surroundings of a bone tactory. The expenditure of widening this thoroughfare and altering its hullding fromts would seem to have been somewhat would if these subsences are not abased.

Hay Your, December 18. Subscitting.

PARTY GOVERNMENT AND HOME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: OF the working of the party system we have another striking instance in Mr. Asquithy concession on the question of home rule to the Irish section of his motley following. Here in Canada we are struggling to incorporate this and the other colories. to incorporate this and the other colonies more completely with England, a far dis-tant centre. The unity of the imperial country meantime is sacrificed by a British Minister to turn the Irish vote. Mr. secessity of party, what Gladstone did kingdom to his pressing need of a majori

That the concession of home rule means a virtual sacrifice of the legislative unity of the kingdom those who have followed the history of the struggle and scarcely doubt. Nor is it likely that the Irish leaders would be eager on the morrow of victory to close the agitation and abdicate their position. From Catholic emancipation O'Connell went on to repeat

Guisot, discussing the Irish question with an English visitor, exclaimed, "The conduct of England to Ireland for the last thirty years has been admirable." Reminded of the State Church, which had not then been disestablished, he predicted its speedy disestablishment. Then with an emphatic wave of his hand he repeated an emphatic wave of his hand he repeated his first words. As an Englishman I may be biassed. But to whatever part of the treatment of Ireland by England during the last half century we look, I hope it will be difficult to deny that Guizot spoke the truth. Yet the language of Irishmen about England seems to be little changed. Nobody, I believe, can have more heartily condemned and deplored the treatment condemned and deplored the treatment the Irish Catholics by the Protestant in former days than I have. But let it be borne in mind that the treatment of the Huguenots by the Catholic Government of France in those same days was a good deal more cruel

How Ulster, English and Protestant, will fare under home rule remains to be seen. It will be fortunate if no further troubles arise.

Canadian Parliament, so devoted to im-perial unity, should have declared as it did in favor of home rule. But we have a onsiderable Irish population GOLDWIN SMITH

# CHRISTIANITY.

It Is Stronger Than Ever, While Dogmati TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The value of statistics depends so very much on the point of view of the compilers as to be of little or no practical use; religious statistics

eral enlightenment, people are more and more coming to realize that the great sys-tems of religion called Christian are built upon purely man made creeds and doctrines formulated by well meaning but mistaken areth and the complicated mysteries and dogmatisms of scholastic theology. To those who have reached the glorious per-ception that God is not merely loving but that God is Love the horrible nightmares of orthodoxy have no longer any terrors, knowing as they do that whatever experences may await us beyond the veil they are born of Divine Love. The Church (I use the term in its collective sense, and not with reference to any particular organization) has appealed to the selfishness of men, p secure heaven and excited their fears we escape hell, but they are finding out that there is nothing to fear. Furthermore, the world in general is now

awakening to an appreciation of the fact that it was not the brutality of the mob that

spired and brought about through the scheming hatred and intrigue of the high priests of the then orthodox church.

Real Christianity is more alive than ever, but the fetters which have bound men's minds with man made creeds and doctrines and dogmas are forever loosed. The reign of dogmatic religion is doomed. of dogmatic religion is dec

BIBLE STUDENT, NEW YORK, December 18. The Only Test.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why all this heated discussion about the attend-ance of the churches after all? If numbers indicate truth, then Chris-

tianity and its approach to truth is an evident failure as the work of God. The uncountable millions who perished without salvation before the coming of Christ and the comparatively slow and limited growth of His religion in the last twenty centuries cannot but appall the users of numbers a

cannot but appail the users of numbers as arguments of success.

As in many other fields, quality, not quantity, is the controlling factor. The condition of Christian civilization as condeted the highest known standards in ethics, morels and law—these are the points that make the bright side of Christianity. As between denominations, some treat the church service as a necessary act for the securing of forgiveness of sin, others regard it as a common place for worship, while others treat it as a centre for the securing of personal inspiration for better

while others treat it as a centre for the securing of personal inspiration for better living—so after all, attendance at church indicates little except indirectly.

The modern religion of deeds is causing a rearrangement of church methods, and excepting the mighty Roman Catholic Church, an introduction of modern ideals, education and mode of life. The power of any church is not in its numbers but its influence.

IAGTHAGH. IAGTHAQH. NEW YORK, December 18.

Christmas Tree in England

Only at Sandringham, in the greatest home of Only at Sandringham, in the greatest none of England, and in the restaurants does the Christmas tree as a social institution remain. Like most of the earlier Victorian fashions, nearly all of which had German origin, the idea has ceased to appeal to a generation in which even the children are realists and which prefers its gifts in the more solid form of checks, motor cars and erropianes—none of which can safely or

gifts in the more solid form of checks, motor cars and aeropisnes—none of which can safely of conveniently be hung upon a tree.

At Sandringham, however, where a royal and gracious chatelaine insists on the strict observance of tradition, the Christmas tree is still the crowning event in a day of simple domestic joys. It is invariably enormous, is crosts planted firmly in a large square box and its top touching the painted ocilling, and it is the Queen's privilege and pleasure to touch the switch that drapes the tree in a shining glory of electric illumination. Sometimes for the baby members of the party in ay Christmas trees are provided in addition to the monster, and in real German fashion too small tables, one for each person present, are set out all round the room, furnished with presents and the inevitable "surprises."

Delaware Farmer's Mouser Bridgeville correspondence Philadelphia Record. N. H. King owns a remarkable English mocking-tion, which has established a reputation as a gouse catcher and takes the place of several lats. Yesterday while King was in the field with the bird it caught ten miss in less than an hour. killing them all. King puts the bird in his bard at night, and says it is keeping it freed from ray

The Bright Side of the Fall.

in we learn it might have been worse